THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1797. [N° 1844.]

NEWPORT: *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

JUST LANDED,

The Cargo of the Ship Ruffell from Canton, conſiſting of

BOHEA,
Hyſon,
Hyſon ſkin,
Young Hyſon,
Souchong,
Chuſang. } TEAS, freſh, and of ſuperior Qualities.

CHINA, in Tea, Breakfaſt, and dining Sets,

Ficot Matts, and Window Screens,

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Who have alſo for SALE,

Ruſſia clean Hemp,
Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions,
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck,
Ruſſia and Swedes Iron, in flat and ſquare Bars, aſſorted,
Cognac Brandy and Holland's Gin, oil proof, by the Pipe.
Weſt-India and New-England Rum per Hogſhead,
Sugar per Hogſhead,
6 by 8 7 by 9 Window Glaſs, by the Box or larger Quantity.

Newport, Auguſt 8 1797.

Joſeph Finch

Has juſt Imported from Bourdeaux,

COGNAC BRANDY, of the Fourth Proof and upwards of an excellent Flavour, Colour and Taſte; which he will diſpoſe of, at One Dollar and Eighty three Cents and one Third, per Gallon, by Wholeſale;—and at the Rate of Two Dollars per Gallon, at Retail.—All thoſe who would wiſh to buy Brandy, in its original State, may depend upon finding the ſame, at the Houſe of the Importer.

Newport, Auguſt 8, 1797.

Linſeed Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoone & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and unboil'd, per Cask or Gallon,
Best London White Lead, per Cask or ſmaller Quantity,
Spaniſh Brown, Ditto Ditto,
Whiting, Ditto Ditto,
Stone Yellow, Spruce Ditto,
Red Lead, Patent Yellow,
Verdigreaſe, Pruſſian Blue,
Gold Leaf, Silver Ditto.

Litharge, White Vitriol, Painter's Brushes, Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine, Varniſh, black Varniſh of a ſuperior Quality for Veſſels, Roſin, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, on the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions given therewith.

Also—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glaſs—a ſuperior Quality.

Newport Auguſt 7 1797.

Cognac Brandy.

PROOF the 4th, in Taſte and Flavour equal to any.

Alſo, a few Caſk and Boxes of Medoc and Calon CLARET, of the Vintage of 1791, juſt imported in the Brigantine Peggy, Joſeph Finch, Maſter, from Bourdeaux—and to be ſold, by SAMUEL VERNON, jun.

July 25.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE and SHOP of William Hammond, the 2d, in Thames ſtreet.—For Terms apply to William Hammond, Eſq. or William Hammond, jun. in North-Kingſtown, or Benjamin Sayer of this Town.

Newport, 7th Auguſt, 1797.

Juſt Received,

From on board the Ship RUSSELL, from CANTON,

A Quantity of excellent KHUBARB, warranted to be of a ſuperior Quality to any ever imported into this Country, *free from any Blemiſh or Impurity whatever*——to be ſold on very liberal Terms, in any Quantity, from One Dozen to One Thouſand Pounds Weight.

Alſo, at a reduced Price—Nine Caſks of LINSEED HOLLAND OIL—by repeated Trials proved to be of the very firſt Quality.

DRUGS, Medicines, Painter's Colours, Dye Stuffs, Spices, &c. &c. &c. as uſual.

N. B. SEA MEDICINE Chests, with ſuitable Directions, prepared at the ſhorteſt Notice.——Apply to the Subſcribers, at their Store in Thames Street, oppoſite Mr. WILLIAM LAWRENCE'S.

JAMES TAYLOR & CO.

Newport, Auguſt 7, 1797.

TO BE SOLD, by the Subſcriber, his HOUSE and LOT, in Thames ſtreet, Four Doors South of the Brick Market, on the Eaſt Side of the Street—an excellent Stand for Buſineſs.

There is on the Premiſes a very convenient Store and Garden, an excellent Well of Water that is never dry, &c.——It is at preſent in the Occupation of Mr. William Street—Poſſeſſion will be given on the 25th of next Month—a Year's Credit on approved Notes for Part of the Pay (if required) will be given.

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST.

Newport, Auguſt 7, 1797.

He has likewiſe to ſell, a very fine Bell-Metal Mortar, Weight 276½—Part of a Caſk of Flour of Sulphur, Ditto of Madder, Ditto of Ground Redwood; and Two Neſts of Draws, lettered, one almoſt New.

TO BE SOLD,

A Dwelling-Houſe on the Point, with a good Well of Water, and other Conveniences. Apply to ELISHA GIBBS.

Newport, Auguſt 7, 1797.

THE Subſcriber, in Conſequence of the unfortunate State of his Affairs, feels himſelf under the Neceſſity of informing the Public that he has directed a Friend to ſupply his Family, now Reſiding in Newport, with the Comforts of Life; and of forbidding all other Perſons from truſting his Wife on his Account, as he will Pay no Debts of her contracting after this Date.

WILLIAM HAMMOND, the 2d.

North Kingstown, Auguſt 1, 1797.

For SALE, by

SIMEON MARTIN,

MOLASSES, Sugar, Coffee, and New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel;—Cotton, by the Bag;—and, 2000 Buſhels of the beſt St. Ubes Salt.

Newport, Auguſt 7, 1797.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS FOR SALE,

WEST-INDIA Rum, per Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brandy and Gin, per Pipe or Ditto,
Sherry and Malaga Wine, per Caſk,
Sugar and Flour, per Barrel,
Chocolate, Pipes, and Window Glaſs, per Box,
Bohea Tea, per Cheſt or Dozen lbs.
Cotton per Bag, German Steel per Bar,
Iron Stoves, and Cabouſes, of all Sorts,
Porter, and Brown Stout, by the Caſk or Dozen, as Cheap as can be purchaſed in New-York, including the Freight.——And,
Pepper and Coffee, by the Bag—very Cheap for Caſh

Newport, June 26, 1797.

From the Philadelphia Courier Francois.

NOTWITHSTANDING the ſuggeſtions of wiſdom and true policy, party ſpirit continues to vomit new invectives againſt two powerful nations, with which it is neceſſary to renew our connections, and which we are endeavouring to accompliſh.

A new inflammatory libel has appeared, which ſeems to be directed againſt the King of Spain and his Miniſter to the Federal Government; but which ſheds the greateſt ſhare of its poiſon upon the French nation. It is in the libel that the French are treated as infamous, as atheiſts, as rebels, as cut throats, &c.; it is under the eyes of government and in the midſt of a people who flatter themſelves with being more enlightened and wiſer than all others, that an allied Monarch is publicly inſulted, that the laws and cuſtoms of nations, decency and honor are trampled upon, by covering with outrage the perſon of his repreſentatives. Theſe phenomena were reſerved for an age which we call philoſophic, and the honor of giving birth to them was deſtined for a people flattered and ruined by their enemies, without endeavouring to defeat their malignant deſigns.

It is unneceſſary to name the gazette wherein ſuch a libel is to be found, what we have ſaid ſufficiently points it out. It is *Porcupine's*, it is that of a man who ſays he has been ſent by Heaven to rectify the public mind, whoſe ſpirit is daily diffuſed among the idle and weak minded of the Continent, without any recompence being required for the advantages which it produces. He is ſufficiently paid by the ſervices he tenders to his country, and at the ſame time by his curious and rich friends and admirers.

By the laſt treaty between Spain and the United States, ſome ports heretofore in the poſſeſſion of the Spaniſh King were to be given up to the latter. Commiſſioners were nominated and had arrived on the ſpot, and they were upon the point of commencing their operations when the Spaniards, from very juſt motives, were obliged to poſtpone them.

The moſt important of all theſe motives was the attack projected by the Engliſh, which was to take place by means of troops to be drawn from Canada, which were to paſs over the territory of the United States and carry by ſurprize the principal forts of Louiſiana. This project had been denounced to the Federal Government, ever ſince the 25th February, by the Spaniſh Miniſter; but far from taking meaſures to prevent its execution, the Secretary of State always treated it as a chimerical project, a ſuſpicion without any foundation. Preſſed however by new intimations he was conſtrained to follow another courſe from that he had hither to purſued; but it will be difficult to believe that he confined himſelf to putting the Britiſh Miniſter in the confidence of the Spaniſh Miniſter, by informing him of the diſcovery of his plan and thus putting it in his power to form another.

The bare and ſimple diſavowal of the Engliſh Miniſter was ſufficient to tranquilize Mr. Pickering, and the project would even yet have been put into execution, but for the fortunate diſcovery of Mr. Blount's letter, which has undoubtedly thrown a ſtronger light on this affair than was wiſhed for by the enemies of France. In ſpite of all its pretended ambiguity, this letter evidently proves that conferences were open on this ſubject with the Britiſh Miniſter, and that he had not rejected the plan; and if the public papers may be believed, ſome documents which have been found in the poſſeſſion of Doctor Romaine prove as clearly that the execution thereof was only deferred to next autumn.

This diſcovery gave riſe to a letter from Mr Pickering, wherein he begs Mr. Liſbon "to permit him to inquire if he can give any information on the ſubject." The Engliſh Miniſter, probably forgetting his letter of the 25th June, wherein he aſſerted that he had no knowledge of this project, declared the 2d of July, that it was true it had been mentioned to him, and that he had even written to his Court about it, but that himſelf and his Government thought proper not to accept the propoſal; inſinuating at the ſame time that he believed it to have been made by the enemies of England.

All theſe circumſtances ſufficiently juſtify, without doubt, the information given by the Spaniſh Miniſter to the Government of Louiſiana and the refuſal of the latter to give up the poſts, which might be ſerviceable for the defence of that poſſeſſion. In the additional report, which we have already publiſhed, Mr. Pickering ſuppoſes, interprets, diminiſhes and augments in his own way and according to his own cuſtom; it would appear from this document that the Spaniards have hoſtile deſigns againſt the United States and that they are endeavoring to arm the Indians againſt them, whilſt they confine themſelves entirely to defenſive meaſures againſt the Engliſh. True to this additional report, publiſhed in moſt of the gazettes, that the Spaniſh Miniſter thought proper to anſwer, by a letter to Mr. Pickering, made as public as the report. This is the letter which excites Mr. Porcupine's bile,—firſt, becauſe it unveils the awkward partiality of a Miniſter equally beloved by Mr. Harper and Mr. Porcupine—and becauſe it opens the eyes of the citizens to the intrigues of the Engliſh Government—and finally, becauſe, by diſcovering the motives which induced the Spaniards to retain the poſts, it defeats the ſanguinary projects of thoſe who want to arm the two nations againſt each other.

The libel we ſpeak of, is a letter addreſſed to *Don Fatio*, Secretary of the Miniſter of Spain. In this letter the plan of an attack on Louiſiana is treated as an imaginary project; it is pretended that Blount's letter was written merely that it might be intercepted, that the project was imagined only by the partizans of France, that the Engliſh Miniſter never knew any thing about it, &c. To all who can read and will reflect, it will be ſufficient to ſay, read the notes of the Spaniſh Miniſter, dated the 2d March and 17th April, thoſe of Mr. Liſbon of the 29th June and 2d July, them that of William Blount, and afterwards dare to ſay that the project was not conceived laſt winter; that it was not known to the Spaniſh Miniſter at that time, that conferences were not held upon it with the Engliſh Miniſter, that negociations were not carried on thereupon with the Court of England, and finally dare yet to ſay that all this was but a cunning manœuvre of France. Perhaps it was France alſo which ſent Commodore Ricketts to make public levies of men, and to collect proviſions and ammunition at Charleſton, in order to attack Florida; which armed a body of 3[illegible] men at Montreal, and was making warlike preparations in Upper Canada, that is to ſay, in that part where there was nothing to be feared. How ſcanty muſt arguments be when ſuch abſurdities are employed!

Beſides, the blind partiality of ſeveral members of Government againſt the French and their allies, the Spaniards, is ſufficiently known to convince the world that neither of them were authors of this pretended ſuppoſition; and, from the affected delay with which the Federal Government has acted in this affair, it is likewiſe eaſy to be conceived that they were to be the victims. If the French or their allies were guilty, and proofs were had as we have of the Engliſh Miniſter being an accomplice in this buſineſs, would they have found a defence here againſt the rage of the partizans of England, excited and juſtified in ſome meaſure by ſuch infamous proceedings!

But we do not undertake to refute all Porcupine's letter; we only endeavour to invalidate the outrages it contains againſt a nation and its chiefs, and to ſhew how prejudicial ſuch phrenzy, borne with ſuch unheard of patience as to create ſuſpicion, may be to the United States. Every phraſe of this libel contains a groſs inſult to Philip *Fatio*, to Don *Yrujo*, to the King of Spain, or to the French nation; a public attack is made upon the honour of the Monarch whom Don Yrujo repreſents here, and after painting him as a prince void of courage, faith, principles, &c. it concludes by ſaying "that it is far from being ſaid, that Don Yrujo is the unworthy repreſentative of ſuch a Monarch."

Under what government has the preſs ever been ſo free! What laws are thoſe, which authoriſe a writer to fan the fire of diſcord, to ſour the minds of the people, and to rekindle the reſentment of foreign nations! Are the people of other nations ſuppoſed to be inſenſible to inſults! Is it to be believed, that they will ſee their Repreſentatives abuſed and inſulted, by an inſidious, deſtructive and ſanguinary faction, to ally incapable of ſhame!—Is it to be expected, that patience will laſt forever; and can it be imagined, that a day will not come, when governments, tired with being the object of infamous libels, pourtrified with ſcandalous audacity, will ſeek reparation for the inſults to which they are daily expoſed! Certainly the ſting of an editor, however ſharpened by party ſpirit, loſes its power, when directed againſt a powerful nation, which knows how to conſtrain others to cauſe it to be reſpected; but it is not leſs true, that the efforts of a venomous animal, endeavouring to ſpread its poiſon, excite the reſentment of the perſon it ſeeks to deſtroy; and that the aſylum, wherein it takes refuge, and from

THE

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1797. [N° 1844.]

NEWPORT: *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

JUST LANDED,

The Cargo of the Ship Ruffell from Canton, consisting of

BOHEA, Hyson, Hyson skin, Young Hyson, Souchong, Chulang. } TEAS, fresh, and of superior Qualities.

CHINA, in Tea, Breakfast, and dining Sets,

Floor Matts, and Window Screens,

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Who have also for SALE,

Russia clean Hemp,

Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions,

Russia and Ravens Duck,

Russia and Swedes Iron, in flat and square Bars, assorted.

Cognac Brandy and Holland's Gin, oil proof, by the Pipe.

West-India and New-England Rum per Hogshead,

Sugar per Hogshead,

6 by 8 7 by 9 Window Glass, by the Box or larger Quantity.

Newport, August 8, 1797.

Joseph Finch

Has just Imported from Bourdeaux,

COGNAC BRANDY, of the Fourth Proof and upwards of an excellent Flavour, Colour and Taste; which he will dispose of, at One Dollar and Eighty three Cents and one Third, per Gallon, by Wholesale;—and at the Rate of Two Dollars per Gallon, at Retail.—All those who would wish to buy Brandy, in its original State, may depend upon finding the same, at the House of the Importer.

Newport, August 8, 1797.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoone & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and unboil'd, per Cask or Gallon,

Best London White Lead, per Cask or smaller Quantity,

Spanish Brown, Ditto Ditto,
Whiting, Ditto Ditto,
Stone Yellow, Spruce Ditto,
Red Lead, Patent Yellow,
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue,
Gold Leaf, Silver Ditto.

Litharge, White Vitriol, Painter's Brushes, Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine, Varnish, black Varnish of a superior Quality for Vessels, Rosin, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, on the shortest Notice, with Directions given therewith.

A few 9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glass—and Putty.

Newport August 7 1797.

Cognac Brandy.

PROOF the 4th, in Taste and Flavour equal to any.

Also, a few Cask and Boxes of Medoc and Calon CLARET, of the Vintage of 1791, just imported in the Brigantine Peggy, Joseph Finch, Master, from Bourdeaux—and to be sold, by SAMUEL VERNON, jun.

July 25.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE and SHOP of William Hammond, the 2d, in Thames Street. For Terms apply to William Hammond, Esq or William Hammond, jun. in North-Kingstown, or Benjamin Sayer of this Town.

Newport, 7th August, 1797.

Just Received,

From on board the Ship RUSSELL, from CANTON,

A Quantity of excellent KHUBAKE, warranted to be of a superior Quality to any ever imported into this Country, free from any Blemish or Impurity whatever—to be sold on very liberal Terms, in any Quantity, from One Dozen to One Thousand Pounds Weight.

Also, at a reduced Price—Nine Casks of LINSEED HOLLAND OIL—by repeated Trials proved to be of the very first Quality.

DRUGS, Medicines, Painter's Colours, Dye Stuffs, Spices, &c. &c. &c. as usual.

N. B. SEA MEDICINE Chests, with suitable Directions, prepared at the shortest Notice.—Apply to the Subscribers, at their Store in Thames Street, opposite Mr. WILLIAM LANGLEY'S.

JAMES TAYLOR & CO.

Newport, August 7, 1797.

TO BE SOLD, by the Subscriber, his HOUSE and LOT, in Thames Street, Four Doors South of the Brick Market, on the East Side of the Street—an excellent Stand for Business.

There is on the Premises a very convenient Store and Garden, an excellent Well of Water that is never dry, &c.—It is at present in the Occupation of Mr. William Street—Possession will be given on the 12th of next Month—a Year's Credit on approved Notes for Part of the Pay (if required) will be given.

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST.

Newport, August 7, 1797.

He has likewise to sell, a very fine Bell-Metal Mortar, Weight 176½—Part of a Cask of Flour of Sulphur, Ditto of Madder, Ditto of Ground Redwood; and Two Nests of Draws, lettered, one almost New.

TO BE SOLD,

A Dwelling-House on the Point, with a good Well of Water, and other Conveniences. Apply to ELISHA GIBBS.

Newport, August 7, 1797.

THE Subscriber, in Consequence of the unfortunate State of his Affairs, feels himself under the Necessity of informing the Public that he has directed a Friend to supply his Family, now Residing in Newport, with the Comforts of Life; and of forbidding all other Persons from trusting his Wife on his Account, as he will Pay no Debts of her contracting after this Date.

WILLIAM HAMMOND, the 2d.

North Kingstown, August 1, 1797.

For SALE, by

SIMEON MARTIN,

MOLASSES, Sugar, Coffee, and New-England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel;—Cotton, by the Bag;—and, 2000 Bushels of the best St. Ubes Salt.

Newport, August 7, 1797.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS FOR SALE,

WEST-INDIA Rum, per Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy and Gin, per Pipe or Ditto,
Sherry and Malaga Wine, per Cask,
Sugar and Flour, per Barrel,
Chocolate, Pipes, and Window Glass, per Box,
Bohea Tea, per Chest or Dozen lbs.
Cotton per Bag, German Steel per Bar,
Iron Stoves, and Cabouses, of all Sorts,
Porter, and Brown Stout, by the Cask or Dozen, as Cheap as can be purchased in New-York, including the Freight.—And,
Pepper and Coffee, by the Bag—very Cheap for Cash

Newport, June 26, 1797.

From the Philadelphia Courier Francois.

NOTWITHSTANDING the suggestions of wisdom and true policy, party spirit continues to vomit new invectives against two powerful nations, with which it is necessary to renew our connections, and which we are endeavouring to accomplish.

A new inflammatory libel has appeared, which seems to be directed against the King of Spain and his Minister to the Federal Government, but which sheds the greatest share of its poison upon the French nation. It is in this libel that the French are treated as infamous, as atheists, as rebels, as cut throats, &c.; it is under the eyes of government and in the midst of a people who flatter themselves with being more enlightened and wiser than all others, that an allied Monarch is publicly insulted, that the laws and customs of nations, decency and honor are trampled upon, by covering with outrage the person of his representative. These phenomena were reserved for an age which we call philosophic, and the honor of giving birth to them was destined for a people flattered and ruined by their enemies, without endeavouring to defeat their malignant designs.

It is unnecessary to name the gazette wherein such a libel is to be found, what we have said sufficiently points it out: It is *Porcupine's*, it is that of a man who says he has been sent by Heaven to rectify the public mind, whose spirit is daily diffused among the idle and weak minded of the Continent, without any recompence being required for the advantages which it produces. He is sufficiently paid by the services he renders to his country; and at the same time by his curious and rich friends and admirers.

By the last treaty between Spain and the United States, some ports heretofore in the possession of the Spanish King were to be given up to the latter. Commissioners were nominated and had arrived on the spot, and they were upon the point of commencing their operations when the Spaniards, from very just motives, were obliged to postpone them.

The most important of all these motives was the attack projected by the English, which was to take place by means of troops to be drawn from Canada, which were to pass over the territory of the United States and carry by surprize the principal forts of Louisiana. This project had been denounced to the Federal Government, ever since the 29th February, by the Spanish Minister; but far from taking measures to prevent its execution, the Secretary of State always treated it as a chimerical project, a suspicion without any foundation. Pressed however by new intimations he was constrained to follow another course from that he had hither to pursued; but it will be difficult to believe that he confined himself to putting the British Minister, in the confidence of the Spanish Minister, by informing him of the discovery of his plan and thus putting it in his power to form another.

The bare and simple disavowal of the English Minister was sufficient to tranquilize Mr. Pickering, and the project would even yet have been put into execution, but for the fortunate discovery of Mr. Blount's letter, which has undoubtedly thrown a stronger light on this affair than was wished for by the enemies of France. In spite of all its pretended ambiguity, this letter evidently proves that conferences were open on this subject with the British Minister, and that he had not rejected the plan; and if the public papers may be believed, some documents which have been found in the possession of Doctor Romaine prove as clearly that the execution thereof was only deferred to next autumn.

This discovery gave rise to a letter from Mr Pickering, wherein he begs Mr. Liston "to permit him to inquire if he can give any information on the subject." The English Minister, probably forgetting his letter of the 19th June, wherein he affirmed that he had no knowledge of this project, declared the 3d of July, that it was true it had been mentioned to him, and that he had even written to his Court about it, but that himself and his Government thought proper not to accept the proposal; insinuating at the same time that he believed it to have been made by the enemies of England.

All those circumstances sufficiently justify, without doubt, the information given by the Spanish Minister to the Government of Louisiana and the refusal of the latter to deliver up the posts, which might be serviceable for the defence of that possession. In the additional report, which we have already published, Mr. Pickering supposes, interprets, diminishes and augments in his own way and according to his own custom; it would appear from this document that the Spaniards have hostile designs against the United States and that they are endeavoring to arm the Indians against them, whilst they confine themselves entirely to defensive measures against the English. It is to this additional report, published in most of the gazettes, that the Spanish Minister thought proper to answer, by a letter to Mr. Pickering, made as public as the report. This is the letter which excites Mr. Porcupine's bile,—1st, because it unveils the awkward partiality of a Minister equally beloved by Mr. Harper and Mr. Porcupine—2d because it opens the eyes of the citizens to the intrigues of the English Government—and finally, because, by discovering the motives which induced the Spaniards to retain the posts, it defeats the sanguinary projects of those who want to arm the two nations against each other.

The libel we speak of, is a letter addressed to Don Patio, Secretary of the Minister of Spain. In this letter the plan of an attack on Louisiana is treated as an imaginary project; it is pretended that Blount's letter was written merely that it might be intercepted, that the project was imagined only by the partizans of France, that the English Minister never knew any thing about it, &c. To all who can read and will reflect, it will be sufficient to say, read the notes of the Spanish Minister, dated the 2d March and 17th April, those of Mr. Liston of the 19th June and 3d July, then that of William Blount, and afterwards dare to say that the project was not conceived last winter; that it was not known to the Spanish Minister at that time, that conferences were not held upon it with the English Minister, that negociations were not carried on thereupon with the Court of England, and finally dare yet to say that all this was but a cunning manœuvre of France. Perhaps it was France also which sent Commodore Ricketts to make public levies of men, and to collect provisions and ammunition at Charleston, in order to attack Florida; which armed a body of 350 men at Montreal, and was making warlike preparations in Upper Canada, that is to say, in that part where there was nothing to be feared. How scanty must arguments be when such absurdities are employed!

Besides, the blind partiality of several members of Government against the French and their allies, the Spaniards, is sufficiently known to convince the world that neither of them were authors of this pretended supposition; and, from the affected delay with which the Federal Government has acted in this affair, it is likewise easy to be conceived that they were to be the victims. If the French or their allies were guilty, and if proofs thereof were had as we have of the English Minister being an accomplice in this business, would they have found a defence here against the rage of the partizans of England, excited and justified in some measure by such infamous proceedings?

But we do not undertake to refute all Porcupine's letter; we only endeavour to invalidate the outrages it contains against a nation and its chiefs, and to shew how prejudicial such phrenzy, borne with such unheard of patience as to create suspicion, may be to the United States. Every phrase of this libel contains a gross insult to Philip Patio, to Don Yrujo, to the King of Spain, or to the French nation; a public attack is made upon the honour of the Monarch whom Don Yrujo represents here, and after painting him as a prince void of courage, faith, principles, &c. it concludes by saying, "that it is far from being said, that Don Yrujo is the unworthy representative of such a Monarch."

Under what government has the press ever been so free? What laws are those, which authorize a writer to fan the fire of discord, to sour the minds of the people, and to rekindle the resentment of foreign nations? Are the people of other nations supposed to be insensible to insults? Is it to be believed, that they will see their Representatives abused and vilified, by an ambitious, destructive and sanguinary faction, totally incapable of shame?—Is it to be expected, that patience will last forever; and can it be imagined, that a day will not come, when governments, tired with being the object of infamous libels, published with scandalous audacity, will seek reparation for the insults to which they are daily exposed? Certainly the sting of an editor, however sharpened by party spirit, loses its point, when directed against a powerful nation, which knows how to constrain others to cause it to be respected; but it is not less true, that the efforts of a venomous animal, endeavouring to spread its poison, excites the resentment of the person it seeks to destroy; and that the asylum, wherein it takes refuge, and from

whence it darts its sting, becomes, sooner or later, the object of his vengeance.

The laws and customs of nations and public interest require, that Ambassadors should be respected; their character is sacred, by the common consent of nations; even savages, do not deviate from this fundamental rule of political relations. It never has been permitted, under the freest governments, that their public character should be thus posted, for it does not comport with the dignity of a State to treat with a man exposed to such humiliation from every demagogue; every government ought to have sufficient esteem for itself to cause that person with whom it has direct relations to be respected. You cannot assure a man that you have a great esteem for him if you suffer him to remain as a butt for the shafts of infamy. Why then should the laws here be insufficient to restrain the phrenzy of a hardned writer who betrays his adoption to his native country, and who, by writings, at which the most phlegmatic being revolts, endeavours to frustrate the hopes of those who wish for peace with so much ardour?

We might here make a number of questions, but a single one would more than suffice. Let us hope that Government enlightened upon its true interest, will not make its glory consist in suffering facetious writers to degrade the sacred character of the representatives of a nation, but in being just and impartial.

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THE following interesting facts are extracted from a letter from a person in a distant State: their authenticity may be depended upon:

"Since the pretexts which the Spanish officers have assigned for retaining the posts within our limits, and their objections to commence running the line of demarcation, have become subjects of public conversation in this State; they have given rise to a variety of reflections, and attracted the public attention to certain practices of our own citizens and others, which appear connected with this refusal, and to indicate a very extensive and mischievous project against the Union.

"I think it is about thirteen months ago, that some of the Kentuckians who hold *respectable state appointments* and others not in office, but who were thought to possess influence among the people, have been very actively employed in engaging the poorer class of settlers to emigrate to the west side of the Mississippi, by promises of large donations to land and other special favours to be granted them on their arrival there. It is also well known, that numbers of our citizens have been seduced by these means from their allegiance to the United States and have removed thither greatly to the injury of this State. It is certain, besides that their *men catchers* receive themselves a fixed pecuniary consideration for every male of a certain age which they engage and who desert his country and becomes a Spanish subject.

"Can it be reasonably presumed that the sole object of this operation is to obtain more settlers? and what are we to think of the commandant at New Madrid giving to these deluded emigrants a further douceur of 10 dollars a month to become military servants of Spain! and what motives ought we to ascribe to those persons who have caused them thus to throw off their native allegiance, and who are continually censuring the general government, and misrepresenting the advantages which would result to the *western country* by declaring itself independent, and forming a *separate alliance with France and Spain*?

"These things strike to directly at the peculiar interest and peace of the State as to have induced a general expectation, here, that a remedy will be applied for the evil, by the legislature at their next session.

"Among those who are neither State officers nor citizens of the State, who have been active in this business of seduction, is one *Power*, and a man of the name of *Hamilton*. The former is a subtle, artful and intriguing fellow, has under colour of trading, (when his cargoes did not amount to his expences) made frequent trips to the Ohio; has been often in this State, and seems to be intimate with characters who are engaged in this abominable speculation — This man it is currently reported, is secretary to the Spanish commissioner who is to run the boundary line with Mr. Ellicot. *Hamilton* I understand was born in New Jersey carried on trade in New York, was tried there for forgery, and emigrated thence to Alexandria in Virginia, where he resided some time and failed for a considerable sum of money. This man left this place in *January last*, and I have reason to believe from letters of his which have been seen here, that he has since taken up his abode at *Cincinnati*, and its neighborhood, and that he is industrious in procuring grants and forming the seeds of future settlements and revolt. He has said that he is a Spanish officer, but I incline to think that he makes this declaration to enhance his importance, and that he holds no higher station than that of an emissary or agent for the purposes of seduction.

"There is also here a Frenchman of the name of *La Chaise*, who it is certain is employed in the same interesting an important branch of business. He told a gentleman last winter at Pittsburgh in whom he placed confidence, and wished to engage in his measures, and who is ready to swear to the facts, that he was trading with the Indians in favour of the French, would arm all the slaves of North-Carolina and Georgia, which he could easily from Spain. *La Chaise* informed this gentleman also that he was then bound to *Louisville*—that he was to see General *Clark*, who was still a Major in the French service, as well as all the officers of his legion, who had been commissioned by Genet. I have since heard, that these *patriots* have received new commissions, and are recruiting with vigour.

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Fresh and important Intelligence,

Received by several Arrivals at New York and Boston, from France and England:

PARIS, June 1.

THE Executive Directory received yesterday by an extra Courier despatches from Citizen Faypoult, minister of the republic at Genoa, which state, that at the moment of the Courier's leaving that place, the city was the theatre of a sanguinary revolution. On the 21st of May, a considerable assemblage of persons, preceded by three chorists, filled with tri-coloured cockades, passed through the different streets, bearing patriotic arms, and crying,—Down with the Nobles—Down with the privileged orders—Liberty forever! They then proceeded to the Salle de Spectacle. All the carriages which were in the avenues were broken in pieces, and the liveries torn. Several persons have been the victims of this terrible commotion, as the courier declares that he saw 16 heads carried in triumph at the ends of lances. After much deliberation, the Directory sent off a courier to General Buonaparte.

Genoa was in the greatest consternation at the departure of a courier on the 22d of May. Armed men, followed by a furious multitude, had delivered themselves up to the most horrible excesses. Four senators had been massacred, and their houses pillaged. The Doge had fled. The revival of the little council to establish a Chamber of Commerce, was the motive, or rather the vain pretext of the insurrection, directed, according to every appearance, against the very form of the present government. The French minister Faypoult had issued a proclamation, forbidding the French to take any part in the disturbances.—*(Peri.)*

A letter from Genoa, of a later date, adds the following particulars:

Genoa, May 24.

The insurrection, of which I informed you, has not produced such unhappy consequences as we dreaded; and our affairs assumed a new aspect within the last 24 hours. The revolt was provoked by some propagandistes, who assembled at the house of the apothecary Morando, Philip Doria was at their head; our government was at the last extremity, and the rebels were about to carry every thing. The members of the little council sounded the people of the port and the other workmen, who soon took arms in their favour, and joining the soldiers, who adhered to their duty, attacked the insurgents, who were intrenched in several ports, from which they had made some discharges of grape shot. A bloody battle ensued upon the Pont Royal. Doria, the chief of the rebels, having been killed, they fled, leaving upon the field of battle a great number of killed and wounded, amongst whom several Frenchmen were recognized. After this success, it was supposed that the government was about to regain its authority; but although the conquerors were for the government, they still remain armed, and act for themselves being duly only against the conquered party. The consequences of this uncertainty are dreaded, especially if our neighbours should come and interfere in our affairs.

Such is the condition of the affairs of Genoa. Over the scenes of carnage and desolation with which such revolutions are too frequently attended, humanity cannot but weep; but as for the systems themselves, every being who possesses the common feelings of man, must be ready to deprecate the name of such plundering, sanguinary and inquisitorial governments as Genoa, Venice, and indeed the generality of the old corrupted Republics (so they are called) of Italy. If they could have been got rid of without bloodshed a century or two ago, it has been well for the human race.

June 2.

The Directory this day announced to the Council of Five Hundred, that Citizen Barthelemy had accepted the appointment of Director to which he had been called by the Legislative body—One charge brought against the Minister of *Marine* (who is facetiously termed John *Flour* Truguet) was, that being a man of voracious appetite, his domestic consumption of Flour had amounted to the enormous quantity of Twenty Thoulands quintals yearly!

The treaty of peace with the Emperor is signed. There will be no Congress. The Emperor has undertaken to arrange every thing relating to the Princes of the Empire, and to act as a mediator with the King of England. This news is Official.

Barbe Marbois in speaking of the situation of our finances, has charged the minister of Justice (Merlin) with great dilapidations.

A duel has been fought between the Ex-General Jourdan and Merlin, in which the latter was slightly wounded.

Sonthonax, Raymond and their accomplices are recalled. They are to be succeeded by a commission, at whose head is placed Villaret Joyeuse, a rear admiral and an ancient officer of the marine.

Decree of the Directory of June 3d.

The Directory resolves that the functions of Citizens Raymond, Roume St. Lawrent and Sonthonax, Agents appointed by the Directory for the Island of St. Domingo, in execution of the law of 5th Pluviose, 4th year, shall cease on the 4th Thermidor 5th year At the expiration of the term of their functions. They shall proceed without the smallest delay to the Executive Directory, in *order to render an account of their mission*. To this effect they shall take all necessary measures, the Minister of Marine is charged with the execution of the present decree.

June 20.

After the signing the preliminaries of peace, Buonaparte, on quitting the Austrian provinces, collected his victorious army on the frontiers of Italy. There in an immense plain he arranged his brethren in arms; then walking from battalion to battalion, the young hero addressed them as follows:

"My brave friends, you have restored peace to your country and covered yourselves with immortal glory. It is however necessary to remain still a longer time under arms. We must yet root out the last of our enemies. I shall give you all your leaves of absence, in order that you may visit your parents and connections. When you shall have embraced them, still think of your Country. I shall proceed and wait for you at Calais; and am persuaded that not one of you will be wanting at the rendezvous."

A decree of the Executive Directory authorizes General Buonaparte to make new intercessions with the Emperor, in favour of La Fayette and the other prisoners at Olmutz.

June 23.

An English Cartel has arrived at Calais with despatches containing two packets, one for the municipality, in which was found enclosed a letter signed Grenville, by which the English Minister, on informing them that Mr. Pitt was no longer in place, requested them to forward instantly to the Directory the packet intended for them. These despatches contain new overtures made by the King to the Directory to bring about prompt and definitive pacification.—The high esteem in which Citizen Barthelemy is held in England, and the happy influence of his nomination, will not a little contribute to accelerate this moment. General Peace will therefore probably be one of the first benefits for which France will be indebted to its new Director. He could not arrive under more happy auspices.

June 19.

Notwithstanding the language of the English papers we are assured that the deposition of Mr. Pitt, has been officially announced to the French Government.

The proposition brought by the packet boat from Calais, says the "Journal of Freemen," were only professions "*A la Malmsbury.*" They were intended to procure a passport for an English Minister who would not treat except in a Congress. The Directory has supported the character which it developed relative to the policy of Pitt, and will not treat except with England alone.

June 23.

"The negociations with the English ministers will not take place at Paris, but at Lille, as we have already announced. The following is the answer said to have been made by the Directory to the new envoy of Great Britain, who has arrived in Paris, That the renewal of negociations experience no difficulty on the part of the French government, who equally desire to put an end to the misfortunes of the war; but that previously, the Directory exacts, that general principles should be established, to leave as a basis to ulterior negociations. That England being now acquainted with the price at which she may obtain peace it is natural that she should offer a view of the treaty upon which all the negociations are to turn. That finally the Directory would willingly listen to the propositions of the British government; but that agents chosen by the two powers must at first meet at Lille for the purpose of entering upon negociations, and that they would not be continued at Paris, except in case the two parties should agree upon the principles which are to serve as a basis to the Treaty of Peace."

LONDON, May 25.

Yesterday Mr. Fox attended at St. James's to present three or four petitions from the county of Antrim, in Ireland, and some other places, for the dismission of his Majesty's present Ministers.—After the Levee, Mr. Fox requested a closet audience of the King, as a Member of his Majesty's Privy Council.—The result of this remarkable interview, was to this effect:—Mr. Fox began with a most respectful apology to his Majesty for intruding upon his privacy, but pleaded the extreme danger of the present situation of the country, as his motive and apology.—He proceeded to say, that those were not times, when personal prejudices, or personal ambition, should operate on any man's mind, to supercede the discharge of a just and necessary duty to his country; and that he was convinced, that the servants of the Crown, who had led the country into the present state of difficulty and alarm, were not competent to conduct it into a situation of prosperity, or even of safety.—He implored his Majesty, therefore, to take other men into his Councils.—But that his Majesty might not suspect, that he was influenced by motives of personal consideration in the advice he was giving, he was perfectly willing to wave any supposed pretension applying to himself, and to be an unconcerned spectator, or even a supporter of a new administration, provided he saw them acting fairly and honestly, for the genuine and ultimate interests of the country. His Majesty listened with great attention to Mr. Fox; but, according to the etiquette, usually observed on such occasions, returned no answer to his representations.—We cannot dismiss this article, without giving our tribute of approbation, to the disinterested conduct of Mr. Fox, in this respectful and well-timed appeal to the judgment, and parental feelings, of his Sovereign.

In the House of Commons, the other day Mr. Hubart stated that the claims for neutral cargoes taken by the British, were £455,828; and that it was the opinion of the Bank directors that claimants would insist on payment in specie, or bullion, to the great injury of the country.

Mr. Pitt replied, that neutrals had no right to insist on such payments, and that they must be satisfied with bills like other creditors while the present regulations lasted.

PHILADELPHIA, August 7.

Saturday arrived the ship America Captain Ewing, from Hamburgh.

Capt. Ewing sailed on the 13th June—On the 15th passed through Admiral's Duncan's fleet of 18 sail of the line, in a state of perfect organization and obedience—an officer of the fleet informed Capt. Ewing that Mr Pitt had been dismissed from office and that all disturbance on board the fleet had ceased.

Off Dover, Capt. Ewing was boarded by a boat from the shore, the mate of which coroborated the foregoing intelligence.

Capt. Ewing informs, that an immediate peace was expected at Hamburgh between France and England

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A letter from Genoa, of a later date, adds the following particulars:

Genoa, May 24.

The insurrection, of which I informed you, has not produced such unhappy consequences as we dreaded; and our affairs assumed a new aspect within the last 24 hours. The revolt was provoked by some propogandistes, who assembled at the house of the apothecary Morando, Philip Doria was at their head; our government was at the last extremity, and the rebels were about to carry every thing. The members of the little council sounded the people of the port and the other workmen, who soon took arms in their favour, and joining the soldiers, who adhered to their duty, attacked the insurgents, who were intrenched in several ports, from which they had made some discharges of grape shot. A bloody battle ensued upon the Point Royal. Doria, the chief of the rebels, having been killed, they fled, leaving upon the field of battle a great number of killed and wounded, amongst whom several Frenchmen were recognized. After this success, it was supposed that the government was about to regain its authority; but although the conquerors were for the government, they still remain armed, and act for themselves being duly only against the conquered party. The consequences of this uncertainty are dreaded, especially if our neighbours should come and interfere in our affairs.

Such is the condition of the affairs of Genoa. Over the scenes of carnage and desolation with which such revolutions are too frequently attended, humanity cannot but weep; but as for the systems themselves, every being who possesses the common feelings of man, must be ready to deprecate the name of such plundering, sanguinary and inquisitorial governments as Genoa, Venice, and indeed the generality of the old corrupted Republics (as they are called) of Italy. If they could have been got rid of without bloodshed a century or two ago, it has been well for the human race.

June 2.

The Directory this day announced to the Council of Five Hundred, that Citizen Barthelmy had accepted the appointment of Director to which he had been called by the Legislative body—One charge brought against the Minister of *Marine* (who is facetiously termed John *Flour* Truguet) was, that being a man of voracious appetite, his domestic consumption of Flour had amounted to the enormous quantity of Twenty Thoulands quintals yearly!

The treaty of peace with the Emperor is signed. There will be no Congress. The Emperor has undertaken to arrange every thing relating to the Princes of the Empire, and to act as a mediator with the King of England. This news is Official.

Barbe-Marbois in speaking of the situation of our finances, has charged the minister of Justice (Merlin) with great dilapidations.

A duel has been fought between the Ex-General Jourdan and Merlin, in which the latter was slightly wounded.

Sonthonax, Raymond and their accomplices are recalled. They are to be succeeded by a commission, at whose head is placed Villaret Joyeuse, a rear admiral and an ancient officer of the marine.

Decree of the Directory of June 3d.

The Directory resolves that the functions of Citizens Raymond, Romme St. Lawrent and Sonthonax, Agents appointed by the Directory for the Island of St. Domingo, in execution of the law of 5th Pluvoise, 4th year, shall cease on the 4th Thermider 5th year At the expiration of the term of their functions. They shall proceed without the smallest delay to the Executive Directory, in *order to render an account of their mission.* To this effect they shall take all necessary measures, the Minister of Marine is charged with the execution of the present decree.

June 10.

After the signing the preliminaries of peace, Buonaparte, on quitting the Austrian provinces, collected his victorious army on the frontiers of Italy; There in an immense plain he arranged his brethren in arms; then walking from battalion to battalion, the young hero addressed them as follows:

"My brave friends, you have restored peace to your country and covered yourselves with immortal glory. It is however necessary to remain still a longer time under arms. We must yet root out the last of our enemies. I shall give you all your leaves of absence, in order that you may visit your parents and connections. When you shall have embraced them, still think of your Country. I shall proceed and wait for you at Calais; and am persuaded that not one of you will be wanting at the rendezvous."

A decree of the Executive Directory authorizes General Buonaparte to make new intercessions with the Emperor, in favour of La Fayette and the other prisoners at Olmutz.

June 13.

An English Cartel has arrived at Calais with despatches containing two packets, one for the municipality, in which was found enclosed a letter signed Grenville, by which the English Minister, on informing them that Mr. Pitt was no longer in place, requested them to forward instantly to the Directory the packet intended for them. These despatches contain new overtures made by the King to the Directory to bring about prem[inary] and definitive pacification—The high esteem in which Citizen Barthelemy is held in England, and the happy influence of his nomination, will not a little contribute to accelerate this moment. General Peace will therefore probably be one of the first benefits for which France will be indebted to its new Director. He could not arrive under more happy auspices.

June 19.

Notwithstanding the language of the English papers we are assured that the deposition of Mr. Pitt, has been officially announced to the French Government.

The proposition brought by the packet boat from Calais, says the "Journal of Freemen," were only propositions "*A la Malmsbury.*" They were intended to procure a passport for an English Minister who would not treat except in a Congress. The Directory has supported the character which it developed relative to the policy of Pitt, and will not treat except with England alone.

June 23.

"The negociations with the English ministers will not take place at Paris, but at Lille, as we have already announced. The following is the answer said to have been made by the Directory to the new envoy of Great Britain, who has arrived in Paris, That the renewal of negociations experience no difficulty on the part of the French government, who equally desire to put an end to the misfortunes of the war; but that previously, the Directory exacts, that general principles should be established, to leave as a basis to ulterior negociations. That England being now acquainted with the price at which she may obtain peace it is natural that she should offer a view of the treaty upon which all the negociations are to turn. That finally the Directory would willingly listen to the propositions of the British government; but that agents chosen by the two powers must at first meet at Lille for the purpose of entering upon negociations, and that they would not be continued at Paris, except in case the two parties should agree upon the principles which are to serve as a basis to the Treaty of Peace."

LONDON, May 25.

Yesterday Mr. Fox attended at St. James's to present three or four petitions from the county of Antrim, in Leland, and some other places, for the dismission of his Majesty's present Ministers.—— After the Levee, Mr. Fox requested a closet audience of the King, as a Member of his Majesty's Privy Council.—The result of this remarkable interview, was to this effect:—Mr. Fox began with a most respectful apology to his Majesty for intruding upon his privacy, but pleaded the extreme danger of the present situation of the country, as his motive and apology.—— He proceeded to say, that those were not times, when personal prejudices, or personal ambition, should operate on any man's mind, to supercede the discharge of a just and necessary duty to his country; and that he was convinced, that the servants of the Crown, who had led the country into the present state of difficulty and alarm, were not competent to conduct it into a situation of prosperity, or even of safety.—He implored his Majesty, therefore, to take other men into his Councils.—But that his Majesty might not suspect, that he was influenced by motives of personal consideration, in the advice he was giving, he was perfectly willing to wave any supposed pretension applying to himself, and to be an unconcerned spectator, or even a supporter of a new administration, provided he saw them acting fairly and honestly, for the genuine and ultimate interests of the country. His Majesty listened with great attention to Mr. Fox; but, according to the etiquette, usually observed on such occasions, returned no answer to his representations.—— We cannot dismiss this article, without giving our tribute of approbation, to the disinterested conduct of Mr. Fox, in this respectful and well-timed appeal to the judgment, and parental feelings, of his Sovereign.

In the House of Commons, the other day Mr. Hubart stated that the claim for neutral cargoes taken by the British, was £455,828l.; and that it was the opinion of the Bank directors that claimants would insist on payment in specie, or bullion, to the great injury of the country.

Mr. Pitt replied, that neutrals had no right to insist on such payments, and that they must be satisfied with bills like other creditors, while the present regulations lasted.

PHILADELPHIA, August 7.

Saturday arrived the ship America, Captain Ewing, from Hamburgh.

Capt. Ewing sailed on the 13th June—On the 15th passed through Admiral's Duncan's fleet of 18 sail of the line, in a state of perfect organization and obedience—an officer of the fleet informed Capt. Ewing that Mr. Pitt had been dismissed from office, and that all disturbance on board the fleet had ceased.

Off Dover, Capt. Ewing was boarded by a boat from the shore, the master which coroborated the foregoing intelligence.

Capt. Ewing informs, that an immediate peace was expected at Hamburgh between France and England.

August 9.

Extract of a letter from the Editor's correspondent at New York dated 7th inst.

"Dear Sir,

"I have just time to inform you, that a gentleman in town has received letters by one of the late arrivals, which mentions that in consequence of intelligence from Paris, great hopes are entertained that all the differences subsisting between the United States and France will soon be amicably adjusted, as matters were in train and considerable forwardness for effecting so desirable an event—No names are mentioned—but it was thought that a communication had been commenced between the Minister of Foreign Relations and General *Pinckney*.

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Yesterday morning several fine cattle were landed from on board the Favorite from London. The emulation and success of British farmers in improving their breed of cattle within a few years, merit our attention, and those by whose means America becomes possessed of foreign improvements, deserve well of their country.

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A detachment of the Staunton horse pursued and took Mr. Blount near Lexington; but on hearing that he had been admitted to bail, they released him.

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The subject of the correspondence is a demand for an official communication of the reasons and circumstances which produced his recal, which Mr. Munroe demands as a matter of right. Mr Pickering denies the right of making such a demand; but offers, on the part of himself and his colleagues, as individuals, to state the reasons which induced them to advise the measure. This offer is declined by Mr. Munroe who makes the demand not for information, but as an authentic public testimony of the affair.

ALBANY, August 4.

We are informed, by a gentleman of this city, who left the country of Onondago on Saturday last, that on the preceding evening a gentleman arrived there from Niagara, who gave information that the British troops in that quarter, with a general muster of Indians, headed by Col. Brandt, had marched towards the Mississippi, in hopes of meeting a large force of Spaniards and French, in their progress towards Canada—and that a company of American artillery had also marched on the same route, for the purpose of protecting the neutrality of the United States.

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The conduct of all considerable officers is severely scrutinized: Already the most astonishing dilapidatory excesses have been detected. TRUGUET, the Minister of Marine, MERLIN, of Justice, DE LA CROIX, of Foreign Relations, and ROMELL, of the Interior, it seems are dismissed.

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We are sorry to acquaint our Readers that on Friday Night, the 4th Instant, a Fire broke out in the Northern Part of the City of Albany, which consumed the elegant Mansion of Mr. Ten Broeck, the Mayor, and between One and Two Hundred Houses of various Description. The Particulars we have not been able to obtain. It was supposed to have been occasioned by Incendiaries.

Messrs. Letourneur, Pleville Pelle, and Merlet, are said to be the Commissioners, on the Part of France, for negociating a Peace; and Lords Auckland, Landsdowne, and Mr. Eden on the Part of the British.

DIED]—On Friday last, the Honorable GEORGE HAZARD, Esq; for many Years a respectable Merchant; for upwards of Thirty Years a Representative from this Town, in the Legislature of this State; for twelve Years Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for this County; a Member of the Convention of this State, which adopted the Constitution of the United States, and formally Mayor of the City of Newport.

At the Age of Seventy four Years he closed a long and patriotic Life, in which he had no other Object, but the public Good, and desired no other Reward, but the public Confidence.—Successively Legislator and Judge, appointed to compose Laws and called upon to administer them; displaying all the Ease of natural Eloquence, with all the Powers of solid Judgment,—without Ambition and without Vanity, the Honors of Office flowed in upon him, unsolicited and undesired;—they were Homage paid to Virtue, which Intreaties alone could force him to accept, and which no low Intrigue was practised to preserve.—At that Period of Life, when Nature, almost exhausted seeks Refuge in Retirement,—at the Age of Sixty and Five Years, he engaged in a novel, in a delicate and embarrassing Undertaking; as Mayor of Newport he sacrificed his own to the general Interest, and yielded to Solicitation, when Acquiescence became a Sacrifice.—With what Ability and Firmness he performed the Duties of that Office, let Recollection tell, as it can trace, let our Feelings, tell, as they have been engaged, inform us!—Amid the Party and Difficulties of that Period—amid the Violence of the one and the alarming Apprehensions of the other, he entered into Office with a candid Diffidence, and in its Execution imparted a Vigor to Newport.

Nor were the Honors of public Life forfeited by private Corruption—if in Public he was great, in domestic Life, he was respectable; mild, affable, prudent, liberal, generous; scrupulously just and unaffected in his Manners—never were Patriot more beloved to Realm, never were Virtues more the Effect of Feeling, and less the Consequences of legal Obligation—he was moral from the Dictates of Nature, and not from the cold Suggestions of human Policy.

—At Portsmouth, Mrs. HANNAH SLOCUM, Wife of Mr. Matthew Slocum, in the 74th Year of her Age.

☞ *The Public are hereby informed that the Race which was to have been run between the Horses Black & all Black and Pony, on the 1st of next Sept. at the House of Mr. Peleg Noyes, in Charlestown, is postponed to the 5th of the said Month, at 10 o'Clock, A. M. at the same Place.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, August 14.

ENTERED,	*from*
Brig Sophia, Child,	Havanna
Schooner Hero, Cuningham,	New York
Sloop Concord, Cahoone,	Ditto
—— Friendship, Webster,	Ditto
—— Fame, Bush,	Ditto
—— Eagle, Earle,	Ditto
—— Brandywine, Barden,	Boston
—— Liberty, Wood,	Havanah
CLEARED.	*for*
Ship Commerce, Lawton,	Hamburgh
Schooner Hero, Cuningham,	Wiscasset
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone,	New York
—— Sally, Phillips,	Ditto
—— Liberty, Moore	Ditto

J. Dennison,

(At the Store formerly belonging to Mr. AARON LOPEZ, *deceased)*

HAS FOR SALE,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

BOOKS and STATIONARY;

Which he will sell as cheap as can be bought at any Store in the United States:——Consisting of Divinity, Law, Physic, Philosophy, History, Geography, Voyages, Travels, Biography, Poetry, Novels, Romances, Plays, Miscellanies, &c.——*Morse's American Gazetteer* (just from the Press) *Rousseau* on *Politics*, and *Stuart's new Practical System* of *Human Reason*.——Also, a general Assortment of School-Books, &c. &c.

Newport, Aug. 14, 1797.

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PROPOSAL,

FOR PUBLISHING, BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A New Work, entitled,

REUBEN AND *RACHEL*;

OR,

TALES OF OLD TIMES.

A NOVEL.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

BY MRS. ROWSON,

Author of *Victoria, Charlotte, Fille de Chambre, Trials of the Heart, &c &c.*

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be printed on a good Paper, and a handsome Type.

II. It will consist of about Three Hundred Pages, Duodecimo.

III. The Price to Subscribers, for the Two Volumes, handsomely bound in One, and lettered, will be One Dollar, to be paid at the Time of subscribing.

IV. The Work shall be put to Press, as soon as Three Hundred Copies are subscribed for.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by Mrs ROWSON, at Mr. *Woodward's*, near the Parade.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEW Building, 24 Feet Wide, in the Back-Street, situate between the Houses of Mr. Jonathan Jeffers and Captain Oliver Read, suitable for a Dwelling-House, or such other Purpose as the Purchaser may think proper.—The said Building to be removed.——For Terms, apply to

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, August 15, 1797.

LOST, *about a Fortnight since,*

A Blue PARROT, with a Red Tail.——Whoever has found said PARROT, and will return him to the Printer hereof, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward.

Newport, August 14, 1797.

WHEREAS HEPIZBAH, Wife of the Subscriber hath eloped from my Bed and Board, and behaved herself in a very unbecoming Manner: This is therefore to forwarn all Persons from trusting her on my Account, as I am determined not to pay any Debts of her contracting, after this Date.

ROGER BURRINGTON.

Portsmouth, August 15, 1797.

THEATRE,

NEWPORT.

MESSIEURS J. JONES and ROWSON, respectfully inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Newport, and its Vicinity, their BENEFIT is

To-morrow Evening, August 16,

When will be presented,

A COMEDY, in 5 ACTS *(never performed in this State)* Called,

The MARRIED MAN.

Translated by Mrs. Inchbald, from LE PHILOSOPHE MARIE OF M. N. DESTOUCHES.

(And performed with universal Applause, at the New Theatre, Philadelphia, and the Haymarket Theatre London).

Lord Lovemore,	Mr. Harper
Mr. Tradewell Classick,	J Jones
Mr. Classick,	Rowson
Dormant,	Kelley
Woburn,	M'Kenzie
Sir John Classick,	Marshall
Lucy,	Mrs. Harper
Emily,	Rowson
Lady Classick,	Marshall

End of the Comedy, A HUNTING SONG—By Mr. HARPER.

After which,

The COMIC SONG, of the LEARNED PIG.—By Mr. J JONES.

To which will be added,

A Favourite Comic OPERA.—Called,

The *QUAKER*;

OR,

Benevolent Friend.

Steady *(the Quaker)*	Mr. Rowson
Early,	Kelley
Solomon *(Steady's Man)*	J Jones
Lubin,	Marshall
Cicely,	Mrs. Harper
Phoebe,	Rowson
Cillian,	Marshall

Tickets to be had of Mr. J. JONES, at Mr. *W Tripp's*, Broad-Street;—Of Mr. ROWSON at Mr. *Woodward's*, near the Parade;—and at the Theatre.

Mr. KELLY and Mrs. KENNA's Night.

On FRIDAY, August 18, 1797,

Will be presented,

A Favourite COMEDY.—Called,

The JEW;

OR,

The benevolent HEBREW.

Sheva,	Mr. Harper
Sir Stephen Bertram,	Rowson
Frederick,	Marshall
Charles,	Kelley
Saunders,	M'Kenzie
Jubal,	J. Jones
Mrs. Ratcliff,	Mrs. Rowson
Dorcas,	Harper
Mrs. Goodison,	Kenna
Elias Ratcliff,	Marshall

End of the Play—a favourite IRISH SONG—Called, BLUNDER O'WRACK's TRIP, from DUBLIN to LONDON

By Mr. MARSHALL.

To which will be added *(for that Night only)* the Musical Entertainment of

AULD ROBIN GRAY;

OR,

JAMIE's Return from AMERICA.

Compil'd and written by Mr. MARSHALL.

Auld Robin Gray,	Mr. Rowson
Donald,	J Jones
Monsieur Fracas,	Kelley
Jamie,	Marshall
Dorcas,	Mrs. Rowson
Jenny,	Marshall

Sailors of the American Ship—Country Lasses, &c. &c.

Tickets to be had at the usual Places.

The Public are most respectfully acquainted that

Mrs. Harper's Benefit

Will be on MONDAY next, August 21, when a COMEDY will be presented (*written by Charles Macklin*, Esq;) Called,

The True-born Irishman;

OR,

The IRISH FINE LADY.

To which will be added, the celebrated COMIC OPERA of

The HIGHLAND REEL.

With the *Original Music Overtures, and accompaniments.*

To conclude with A REEL, by the Characters.

[*Particulars in Bills for the Day.*]

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Messrs. Letourneur, Pleville Pelle, and Maret, are said to be the Commissioners, on the Part of France, for negociating a Peace; and Lords Auckland, Landsdowne, and Mr. Eden on the Part of the British.

DIED]—On Friday last, the Honorable GEORGE HAZARD, Esq; for many Years a respectable Merchant; for upwards of Thirty Years a Representative from this Town, in the Legislature of this State; for twelve Years Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for this County; a Member of the Convention of this State, which adopted the Constitution of the United States, and formally Mayor of the City of Newport.

At the Age of Seventy four Years he closed a long and political Life, in which he had no other Object, but the public Good, and desired no other Reward, but the public Confidence.—Successively Legislator and Judge, appointed to compose Laws and called upon to administer them; displaying all the Ease of natural Eloquence, with all the Powers of solid Judgment.—without Ambition and without Vanity, the Honors of Office flowed in upon him, unsolicited and undesired;—they were Homage paid to Virtue, which Intreaties alone could force him to accept, and which no low Intrigue was practised to preserve.—At that Period of Life; when Nature, almost exhausted seeks Refuge in Retirement,—at the Age of Sixty and Five Years, he engaged in a novel, in a delicate and embarrassing Undertaking; as Mayor of Newport he sacrificed his own to the general Interest, and yielded to Solicitation, when Acquiescence became almost a Crime.—With what Ability and Firmness he performed the Duties of that Office, let Recollection so far, as it can trace, let our Feelings, so far, as they have been engaged, inform us:—Amid the Party and Distress of that Period—amid the Violence of the one and the alarming Appearences of the other, he entered into Office with a modest Diffidence, and in its Execution imparted a Vigor to Newport.

Nor were the Honors of public Life, forfeited by private Corruption—if in Politics he was great, in domestic Life, he was respectable; mild, affable, prudent, liberal, temperate; scrupulously just and unaffectedly religious—never were Passions more subjected to Reason, never were Virtues more the Effect of Feeling, and less the Consequences of legal Obligation—he was moral from the Dictates of Nature, and not from the cold Suggestions of human Policy.

—At Portsmouth, Mrs. HANNAH SLOCUM, Wife of Mr. Matthew Slocum, in the 74th Year of her Age.

☞ *The Public are hereby informed that the Race which was to have been run between the Horses Black & all Black and Poney, on the 1st of next Sept. at the House of Mr. Peleg Noyes, in Charlestown, is postponed to the 5th of the said Month, at 10 o'Clock, A. M. at the same Place.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, August 14.

ENTERED,	*from*
Brig Sophia, Child,	Havanna
Schooner Hero, Cuningham,	New York
Sloop Concord, Cahoone,	Ditto
—— Friendship, Webster,	Ditto
—— Fame, Bliss,	Ditto
—— Eagle, Earle,	Ditto
—— Brandywine, Borden,	Boston
—— Liberty, Wood,	Havanah
CLEARED,	*for*
Ship Commerce, Lawton,	Hamburgh
Schooner Hero, Cuningham,	Wiscasset
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone,	New York
—— Sally, Phillips,	Ditto
—— Liberty, Moore	Ditto

J. Dennison,

(At the Store formerly belonging to Mr. AARON LOPEZ, *deceased)*

HAS FOR SALE,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

BOOKS and STATIONARY;

Which he will sell as cheap as can be bought at any Store in the United States:——Consisting of Divinity, Law, Physic, Philosophy, History, Geography, Voyages, Travels, Biography, Poetry, Novels, Romances, Plays, Miscellanies, &c.——*Morse's American Gazetteer* (just from the Press) *Rousseau* on *Politics*, and *Stuart's new Practical System* of *Human Reason*.——Also, a general Assortment of School Books, &c. &c.

Newport, Aug. 14, 1797.

Newport, August 14, 1797.

PROPOSAL,

FOR PUBLISHING, BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A New Work, entitled,

REUBEN AND *RACHEL*;

OR,

TALES OF OLD TIMES.

A NOVEL.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

BY MRS. ROWSON,

Author of *Victoria, Charlotte, Fille de Chambre, Trials of the Heart*, &c &c.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be printed on a good Paper, and a handsome Type.

II. It will consist of about Three Hundred Pages, Duodecimo.

III. The Price to Subscribers, for the Two Volumes, handsomely bound in One, and lettered, will be One Dollar, to be paid at the Time of subscribing.

IV. The Work shall be put to Press, as soon as Three Hundred Copies are subscribed for.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by Mrs ROWSON, at Mr. *Woodward's*, near the Parade.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEW Building, 24 Feet Wide, in the Back-Street, situate between the Estates of Mr. Jonathan Jeffers and Captain Oliver Read, suitable for a Dwelling-House, or such other Purpose as the Purchaser may think proper.—The said Building to be removed.——For Terms, apply to

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, August 15, 1797.

LOST, *about a Fortnight since,*

A Blue PARROT, with a Red Tail.——Whoever has found said PARROT, and will return him to the Printer hereof, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward.

Newport, August 14, 1797.

WHEREAS HEPIZBAH, Wife of the Subscriber hath eloped from my Bed and Board, and behaved herself in a very unbecoming Manner: This is therefore to forewarn all Persons from trusting her on my Account, as I am determined not to pay any Debts of her contracting, after this Date.

ROGER BURRINGTON.

Portsmouth, August 15, 1797.

THEATRE,

NEWPORT.

MESSIEURS J. JONES and ROWSON, respectfully inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Newport, and its Vicinity, their BENEFIT is

To-morrow Evening, August 16,

When will be presented,

A COMEDY, in 5 ACTS *(never performed in this State)* Called,

The MARRIED MAN.

Translated by Mrs. Inchbald, from LE PHILOSOPHE MARIE OF M. N DESTOUCHES.

(And performed with universal Applause, at the New Theatre, Philadelphia, and the Haymarket Theatre London.

Lord Lovemore,	Mr. Harper
Mr. Tradewell Classick,	J. Jones
Mr. Classick,	Rowson
Dorimant,	Kedey
William,	M'Kenzie
Sir John Classick,	Marshall
Lucy,	Mrs. Harper
Emily,	Rowson
Lady Classick,	Marshall

End of the Comedy, A HUNTING SONG —By Mr. HARPER.

After which,

The COMIC SONG, of the LEARNED PIG.—By Mr. J. JONES.

To which will be added,

A Favourite Comic OPERA.—Called,

The *QUAKER*;

OR,

Benevolent Friend.

Steady *(the Quaker)*	Mr. Rowson
Easy,	Kedey
Solomon *(Steady's Man)*	J Jones
Lubin,	Marshall.
Cicely,	Mrs. Harper
Florella,	Rowson
Gillian,	Marshall

Tickets to be had of Mr. J. JONES, at Mrs. *W. Tripp's*, Broad-Street;—Of Mr. ROWSON, at Mr. *Woodward's*, near the Parade;—and at the Theatre.

Mrs. KEDEY and Mrs. KENNA's Night.

On FRIDAY, August 18, 1797,

Will be presented,

A Favourite COMEDY.—Called,

The JEW;

OR,

The benevolent HEBREW.

Sheva,	Mr. Harper
Sir Stephen Bertram,	Rowson
Frederick,	Marshall
Charles,	Kedey
Saunders,	M'Kenzie
Jubal,	J. Jones
Mrs. Ratcliff,	Mrs. Rowson
Dorcas,	Harper
Mrs. Goodison,	Kenna
Elisa Ratcliff,	Marshall

End of the Play—a favourite IRISH SONG—Called, BLUNDER O'WRACK's TRIP, from DUBLIN to LONDON

By Mr. MARSHALL.

To which will be added *(for that Night only)* the Musical Entertainment of

AULD ROBIN GRAY;

OR,

JAMIE's Return from AMERICA.

Compil'd and written by Mr. MARSHALL.

Auld Robin Gray,	Mr. Rowson
Donald,	J Jones
Monsieur Fracas,	Kedey
Jamie,	Marshall
Dorcas,	Mrs. Rowson
Jenny,	Marshall

Sailors of the American Ship—Country Lasses, &c. &c.

Tickets to be had at the usual Places.

The Public are most respectfully acquainted that

Mrs. Harper's Benefit

Will be on MONDAY next, August 21, when a COMEDY will be presented (written by *Charles Macklin*, Esq;) Called,

The True-born Irishman;

OR,

The IRISH FINE LADY.

To which will be added, the celebrated COMIC OPERA of

The HIGHLAND REEL.

With the *Original Music, Overtures, and accompanyments.*

To conclude with A REEL, by the Characters.

[*Particulars in Bills for the Day.*]

lines, addreſſed by the Rev. Mr BISHOP *to his wife, with ſome Table Furniture of cut glaſs.*

ESTEEM, when this glad morn appears,
Looks back on gratitude's arrears;
And conſcious ſtill of comforts new,
Whoſe value with their numbers grew,
Gives wedded love, a double ſcope,
—How much to boaſt!—how much to hope!

"Would love," you'll ſay, "ſo very prone
That boaſt to urge, that hope to own,
In brittle glaſs an emblem find,
For worth of ſuch enduring kind?"

Yes, girl, affection can purſue,
On any ground, ſome trace of you;
And ev'n in glaſs, juſt cauſe explore,
To deem the paſt, a pledge of more

From this ſame glaſs, the workman's art,
Has cut, 'tis true, th' exterior part;
And yet the loſs the whole ſuſtains,
Adds ſeverfold price to what remains;
So time, that laps with gradual ſtealth,
Your prime of ſtrength, your bloom of health,
Defaſning their period year by year,
Leaves all the reſidue more dear.

This glaſs, o'er which the tool has gone,
Puts new, tho' native radiance on;
And where a deeper touch is ſhewn,
From preſſure, into graceful glows;
Thus light in every angle plays,
Thence more it beams, moſt where more blaze:
So time, which reſolute right procures,
Rarifies, by oppreſſing, minds like yours;
Bears powers inherent more to light;
Proves them at once, and makes them bright;
While patience multiplies, of courſe,
Each effort's luſtre, with its force.

This glaſs, in ſhort, whatever end
Its future fortunes ſhall attend,
Uſeful till broken, and when broke,
Cruſh'd, not obſcur'd, beneath the ſtroke,
Will to a tranſparent fragment paſs,
Reflecting, tho' a ſhiver'd, mark:
So you, whatever hour to come,
Shall cloſe your active virtue's ſum,
Clear to the laſt, at laſt will know,
Tho' under diſſolution's blow,
That death (where life was what life ſhou'd)
Is only ceaſing to do good.
Then, ſorrowing o'er a ſtick ſo rude,
Remembrance, conſcience, gratitude,
Will treaſure, with religious care,
Each atom of a frame ſo fair:
"Such ſenſe," 'twill ſay, "ſuch genuine taſte,
Such ſpirit, by ſuch manners grac'd,
Such bland ſenſation's liberal glow,
So mark with joy, ſo kind to woe,
Tho' ſeparate rays they now diſpenſe,
Form'd once, one general excellence;
To Biſhop's Mary long diſplay'd
The friend's, wife's, mother's praiſe;—and made,
To honour'd age, from brilliant youth,
Her bard, at leaſt, the bard of truth!"

FROM FRENEAU'S TIME PIECE.

IT is, perhaps, not an ill founded idea, that monarchy, as it approaches more or leſs to deſpotiſm, has obdurated every gentle feeling of the human heart, and turned man into a cruel monſter, firſt to the inferior animals and then to his own ſpecies. The truth of this remark ſeems to be countenanced by the following advertiſement in a Vienna newſpaper, notifying to the public the exhibition of certain popular diverſions in that capital.—

"This day, by imperial licence, in the great amphitheatre, at five o'clock, will begin the following diverſions. 1ſt. A wild Hungarian ox in full ſize, with fire under his tail, and crackers faſtened to his ears and horns, and to certain *other parts* of his body, will be let upon by dogs.—2d. A wild boar will, to be ſure manner, be baited by dogs.—3d. A great bear will, immediately after, be torn by dogs.—4. A wolf will be hunted by dogs of the fleeteſt kind.—5th. A very furious and enraged wild bull from Hungary, will be attacked by fierce and hungry dogs.—6th. A freſh bear will be attacked by hounds, who have been ſtarved three days.—7th. Will appear a fierce wild boar, juſt caught, which will now be baited for the firſt time, by dogs defended with iron armour.—8th. A beautiful African tyger, and a bear, which have had no food for eight days, will attack a young wild bull, and rend him alive upon the ſpot; and if they be unable to compleat the buſineſs, a wolf will be ready to help them.—Such barbarous ſpectacles as theſe are common in Germany, and are uſually in large towns attended by two or three thouſand people, among whom are always a great number of ladies!

For Sale, by

William & Tho. Handy,

AT THEIR MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,

Between Mr. Townſend's Coffee Houſe, and the General Treaſurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;

ALSO,

MOULD and dipt CANDLES,

Wholeſale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Stephen T. Northam

Informs the Public,

That he has juſt Opened, at his Store oppoſite Mr. ETMAN CLARKE'S,

A general Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the Seaſon—Among which are

A VARIETY of Calicoes, Chintzes and Patches; Book and Jaconet Muſlins; Men's Cotton, Plated, Silk and Thread Hoſe; Muſlin and Chintz Shawls; ¾ and Yard wide Iriſh Linens; a large Aſſortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Beaver Hats; a large Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Sattins; an Aſſortment of Marſeilles Veſt Patterns; Dimities and Muſlinets; Cotton and Linen Apron Checks; Cotton and Linen Shirting Ditto; Ginghams; Sarſenets and Lutеſtrings, of different Colours; Brown and White Sheeting; Cotton and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs; an Aſſortment of Cravats; an Aſſortment of Ladies' Morocco Shoes and Slippers; Tambureens, Mereens, Stallcons, Tammies, Sattinet, Durants, Thickets and Velvets; Superfine and coarſe Broadcloths; Superfine and coarſe Caſſimeres; Flannel, Baize, Coating, Duffil, and a large Supply of India Cottons, from 10d. to 2/6 per Yard——and many other Articles, too tedious to mention.

Alſo—Rice and Indigo, by the Caſk, or ſmaller Quantity; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, and Corn.——All which he is determined to ſell, on very low Terms.

☞ He has juſt received, a freſh Supply of Ladies' MOROCCO SLIPPERS, of different Colours.

Newport, May 22, 1797.

For Sale, by

GEORGE CHAMPLIN,

CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON,
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the beſt Quality, by the Hogſhead.

TO be Sold, by WILLIAM PECKHAM, of South-Kingſtown, a large black MARE, with a Horſe Colt—a two Years old HORSE, and three Years old likely MULE.—For Terms apply to ſaid Peckham.

31ſt Day, 7th Month, 1797.

NEW GOODS

From EUROPE, *and the* EAST-INDIES.

A very general Aſſortment

Imported in the laſt Ships,

And now ſelling, by Wholeſale and Retail, At the uſual low Prices, by

Thomas Green

AND CO.

At the well-known Sign of the BUCK, Near the RED MARKET,

Where the beſt Attention will be paid to their Old Friends, and all others who ſhall pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom.

N. B. Home-made Tow-Cloth, Flannel, and other Produce, will be received in Pay, equal to Caſh, as uſual.

May 16, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY

SIMON DAVIS,

A Great Variety of Crockery and Glaſs Ware aſſorted; Crates of Crockery Ware aſſorted; Boxes of Glaſs Ware, containing Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glaſſes, Mugs, &c.—A few Boxes of Caſtile Soap.

The above Articles by Wholeſale and Retail.

French Brandy by Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel; excellent Sherry Wine, by the Caſk; a Quantity of Paper Hangings, by Wholeſale or Retail; and a few Pounds of ſewing Silk.

The beſt of Old Madeira Wine, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, Claret; Brandy; Rum; London Porter, Brown Stout; Hyſon Tea; Chocolate; Sweet Oil;—and many other Articles in the Grocery Line, by Retail.

A few Puncheons of 2d and 3d Proof Weſtward Iſland RUM, cheap for Caſh.

Alſo a few Hogſheads and Tierces of *good* Moloſſes.

Beſt Portugal Prince Moloſſes, by Hogſhead; Flour per Barrel, firſt Quality; Muſcovado Sugars, per Barrel.

New England Rum by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or leſs Quantity; Havannah White Sugar by the Barrel or Box; Rice, by the Tierce Turpentine and Pitch by the Barrel.

Newport, July 25, 1797.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

At his STORE on the Point,

Jamaica Spirits, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,

St. Croix and Demarara Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,

Weſt India and New-England RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,

BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,

GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,

MOLASSES, ſuitable for Retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,

A few Hogſheads of the firſt Quality Jamaica SUGAR.

Brown SUGAR, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,

HYSON TEA, by the Dozen or Pound,

FLOUR—and RICE—by the Barrel.

BEEF by the Barrel,

A SLOOP, new, and complete for Sea, about 80 Tons Burthen.

Alſo another Sloop, new, and complete for Sea, about 40 Tons Burthen.

Sundry Dwelling Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of the Town—To Let and Sell.

Two Townſhips in the Diſtrict of Maine, which will be ſold at 50 Cents per Acre.

He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

HE

Carries on the BAKING Buſineſs, as uſual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longeſt Voyages, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, equally good.

Newport, June 5, 1797.

To be LET,

The Wharf, Stores, &c.

belonging to WILLIAM REDWOOD, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, and Poſſeſſion immediately given.—Alſo his MANSION HOUSE. For Terms, apply to

V. WIGHTMAN.

American manufactured

Sail-Cloth,

Rhode-Iſland Fabrick,

No. 1, to 8,

Warranted equal to Imported,

FOR SALE, BY

Chriſtopher Fowler.

Newport, July 10, 1797.

For Sale, by

Chriſtopher Champlin,

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogſhead.

FOR SALE, BY

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extenſive Variety of the moſt faſhionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,
A few neat Table-Services,
Water-Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roaſt Turkey,
Diſhes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candleſticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Thoſe Ladies who will pleaſe to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themſelves with almoſt any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occaſion for, and of the neweſt Faſhion.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter Caſks, 1ſt and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter-Caſk,
Freſh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's, No. 2
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,

A ſmall Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

Juſt received, and now ſelling, by

Robert Lawton,

At his Shop, in Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's,

An extenſive Aſſortment of ENGLISH GOODS, of the lateſt and moſt faſhionable Kind—among which are,

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Caſſimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Veſting—Nankeens, Jeans and Fuſtians—many entire new figured Calicoes, and a great Variety of Muſlins, and Ladies and Gentlemens' faſhionable Beaver HATS.

Likewiſe, chargeable Luteſtrings, and Taffeties of various Colours, &c. &c. &c.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE

☞ Likewiſe—Ten Boxes of MOULD CANDLES—CHOCOLATE, by the Box—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar Houſe lately improved by Meſſieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined,

and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or ſingle Loaf.——Alſo, MOLASSES of a ſuperior Quality, for retailing.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has juſt received at his Store, directly oppoſite General MARTIN's,

A prime and elegant Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he is determined to ſell very low.

BY WHOLESALE,

400 Pieces of thick Muſlins, of different Qualities and Widths,
50 Pieces Andannoes,
100 Dimity Table Cloths.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his former Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory.

KAIGHN & CAHOONE,

A few Doors South of the New Lane,

INFORM their Friends and Cuſtomers, that they carry on the above Buſineſs as uſual and keep a conſtant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholeſale and Retail, viz.

Pigtail fine and coarſe—Ladies Twiſt—Segars; Negro Head; Cut Tobacco for chewing and ſmoking; Pigtail and Paper Tobacco for ſhipping; Rappee and Scotch Snuff; Sweet ſcented Mountain Tobacco, &c.

All the above Articles are warranted, and will be ſold as low as at New-York, or any other State

Coggeſhall & Burdick

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-ſtreet,

HAVE for Sale, a compleat Aſſortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Alſo, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewiſe, a great Variety of ſmall Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above ſaid Shop, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

NOTICE.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of ABRAHAM BARKER, Eſq; of Tiverton, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their Accounts; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, to make Payment to

JOSEPH BARKER, } *Adminiſtrators*
JOSEPH DURFEE, }

Tiverton, 10th Month, of 7th 1797.

ALL Perſons are hereby warned not to Truſt my Wife MARGARET, on my Account, as I will not pay any Debts of her contracting from this Date; as ſhe has behaved herſelf in ſuch a Manner, as to break her Marriage Contract with me.

JOHN PETERS.

Newport, July 28, 1797.

Verses, addressed by the Rev. Mr BISHOP *to his wife, with some Table Furniture of cut glass.*

ESTEEM, when this glad morn appears,
Looks back on gratitude's arrears;
And conscious still of comforts new,
Whose value with their numbers grew,
Gives wedded love, a double scope,
—How much to boast!—how much to hope!

"Would love," you'll say, "so very prone
That boast to urge, that hope to own,
In brittle glass an emblem find,
For worth of such enduring kind?"

Yes, girl, affection can pursue,
On any ground, some trace of you;
And ev'n in glass, just cause explore,
To deem the past, a pledge of more

From this same glass, the workman's art,
Has cut, 'tis true, th' exterior part;
And yet the loss the whole sustains,
Adds sevenfold price to what remains;
So time, that saps with gradual stealth,
Your prime of strength, your bloom of health,
Lessening their period year by year,
Leaves all the residue more dear.

This glass, o'er which the tool has gone,
Puts new, tho' native radiance on;
And where a deeper touch it shews,
From pressure, into polish glows;
Till light in every angle plays,
Transmits more beams, till more blaze:
So toils, which resolute right procures,
Rarer, by oppressing, minds like yours;
Bring powers inherent into sight;
Prove them at once, and make them bright;
While patience multiplies, of course,
Each effort's lustre, with its force.

This glass, in short, whatever end
Its future fortunes shall attend,
Useful till broken, and when broke,
Crush'd, not obscur'd, beneath the stroke,
Will to transparent fragments pass,
As shining, tho' a shiver'd, mass:
So you, whatever hour to come,
Shall close your active virtue's sum,
Clear to the last, at last will know,
Ev'n under dissolution's blow,
That death (where life was what life should)
Is only ceasing to do good.
Then, sorrowing o'er a shock so rude,
Remembrance, conscience, gratitude,
Will treasure, with religious care,
Each atom of a fame so fair:
"Such sense," 'twill say, "such genuine taste,
Such spirit, by such manners grac'd,
Such bland sensation's liberal glow,
So frank with joy, so kind to woe,
Tho' separate rays they now dispense,
Form'd once, one general excellence;
To Bishop's Mary long display'd
The friend's, wife's, mother's praise;—and made,
To honour'd age, from brilliant youth,
Her bard, at least, the bard of truth!"

FROM FRENEAU'S TIME PIECE.

IT is, perhaps, not an ill founded idea, that monarchy, as it approaches more or less to despotism, has obdurated every gentle feeling of the human heart, and turned man into a cruel monster, first to the inferior animals and then to his own species. The truth of this remark seems to be countenanced by the following advertisement in a Vienna newspaper, notifying to the public the exhibition of certain popular diversions in that capital.—

"This day, by imperial licence, in the great amphitheatre, at five o'clock, will begin the following diversions. 1st. A wild Hungarian ox, in full size, with fire under his tail, and crackers fastened to his ears and horns, and to certain other parts of his body, will be set upon by dogs.—2d. A wild boar will, in the same manner, be baited by dogs.—3d. A great bear will, immediately after, be torn by dogs.—4. A wolf will be hunted by dogs of the fleetest kind.—5th. A very furious and enraged wild bull from Hungary, will be attacked by fierce and hungry dogs.—6th. A fresh bear will be attacked by hounds, who have been starved three days.—7th. Will appear a fierce wild boar, just caught, which will now be baited for the first time, by dogs defended with iron armour.—8th. A beautiful African tyger, and a bear, which have had no food for eight days, will attack a young wild bull, and eat him alive upon the spot; and if they be unable to complete the business, a wolf will be ready to help them.—Such barbarous spectacles as these are common in Germany, and are usually in large towns attended by two or three thousand people, among whom are always a great number of ladies!

For Sale, by
William & Tho. Handy,
At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,
Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee House, and the General Treasurer's Office,
HARD-SOAP;
ALSO,
MOULD and dipt CANDLES,
Wholesale and Retail,
Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Stephen T. Northam
Informs the Public,
That he has just Opened, at his Store opposite Mr. ETHAN CLARKE'S,
A general Assortment of DRY GOODS,
Suitable for the Season—Among which are
A VARIETY of Calicoes, Chintzes and Patches; Book and Jaconet Muslins; Men's Cotton, Plated, Silk and Thread Hose; Muslin and Chintz Shawls; ¾ and Yard wide Irish Linens; a large Assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Beaver Hats; a large Assortment of English and India Sattins; an Assortment of Marseilles Vest Patterns; Dimities and Muslinets; Cotton and Linen Apron Checks; Cotton and Linen Shirting Ditto; Ginghams; Sarlettens and Lutestrings, of different Colours; Brown and White Sheeting; Cotton and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs; an Assortment of Cravats; an Assortment of Ladies' Morocco Shoes and Slippers; Tamboreens, Mereens, Stallicons, Tammies, Battinet, Durants, Thicksets and Velvets; Superfine and coarse Broadcloths; Superfine and coarse Cassimeres; Flannel, Baize, Coating, Duffil, and a large Supply of India Cottons, from 10d. to 2/6 per Yard——and many other Articles, too tedious to mention.

Also—Rice and Indigo, by the Cask, or smaller Quantity; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, and Corn.—All which he is determined to sell, on very low Terms.

☞ He has just received, a fresh Supply of Ladies' MOROCCO SLIPPERS, of different Colours.

Newport, May 22, 1797.

For Sale, by
GEORGE CHAMPLIN,
CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON,
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the best Quality, by the Hogshead.

TO be Sold, by WILLIAM PECKHAM, of South-Kingstown, a large black MARE, with a Horse Colt—a two Years old HORSE, and three Years old likely MULE.—For Terms apply to said Peckham.

31st Day, 7th Month, 1797.

NEW GOODS
From EUROPE, *and the* EAST-INDIES.
A very general Assortment
Imported in the last Ships,
And now selling, by Wholesale and Retail, At the usual low Prices, by
Thomas Green
AND CO.
At the well-known Sign of the BUCK, Near the RED MARKET,
Where the best Attention will be paid to their Old Friends, and all others who shall please to favour them with their Custom.
N. B. Home-made Tow-Cloth, Flannel, and other Produce, will be received in Pay, equal to Cash, as usual.
May 16, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY
SIMON DAVIS,
A Great Variety of Crockery and Glass Ware assorted; Crates of Crockery Ware assorted; Boxes of Glass Ware, containing Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Mugs, &c.—A few Boxes of Castile Soap.
The above Articles by Wholesale and Retail.
French Brandy by Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel; excellent Sherry Wine, by the Cask; a Quantity of Paper Hangings, by Wholesale or Retail; and a few Pounds of sewing Silk.
The best of Old Madeira Wine, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, Claret; Brandy; Rum; London Porter, Brown Stout; Hyson Tea; Chocolate; Sweet Oil;—and many other Articles in the Grocery Line, by Retail.
A few Puncheons of 2d and 3d Proof Windward Island RUM, cheap for Cash.
Also a few Hogsheads and Tierces of *good* Molasses.
Best Port au Prince Molasses, by Hogshead; Flour per Barrel, first Quality; Muscovado Sugars, per Barrel.
New England Rum by the Hogshead, Barrel, or less Quantity; Havannah White Sugar by the Barrel or Box; Rice, by the Tierce Turpentine and Pitch by the Barrel.
Newport, July 25, 1797.

For Sale, by
William & Tho. Handy,
At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,
Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee House, and the General Treasurer's Office,
HARD-SOAP;
ALSO,
MOULD and dipt CANDLES,
Wholesale and Retail,
Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
At his STORE on the Point,
Jamaica Spirits, by the
Hogshead or Barrel,
St. Croix and Demarara Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
West India and New-England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,
MOLASSES, suitable for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
A few Hogsheads of the first Quality Jamaica SUGAR,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
HYSON TEA, by the Dozen or Pound,
FLOUR—and RICE—by the Barrel.
BEEF, by the Barrel,
A SLOOP, new, and complete for Sea, about 80 Tons Burthen.
Also another Sloop, new, and complete for Sea, about 40 Tons Burthen.
Sundry Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town—To Let and Sell.
Two Townships in the District of Maine, which will be sold at 50 Cents per Acre.
He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.
HE
Carries on the BAKING Business, as usual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longest Voyages, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, equally good.
Newport, June 5, 1797.

To be LET,
The Wharf, Stores, &c.
belonging to WILLIAM REDWOOD, situated on Easton's Point, and Possession immediately given.—Also his MANSION HOUSE.
For Terms, apply to
V. WIGHTMAN.

American manufactured
Sail-Cloth,
Rhode-Island Fabrick,
No. 1, to 8,
Warranted equal to Imported,
FOR SALE, BY
Christopher Fowler.
Newport, July 10, 1797.

For Sale, by
Christopher Champlin,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead.

FOR SALE, BY
CHARLES LASSALE,
A Beautiful and very extensive Variety of the most fashionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.
Among which are,
A few neat Table-Services,
Water-Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roast Turkey,
Dishes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candlesticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.
☞ Those Ladies who will please to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themselves with almost any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occasion for, and of the newest Fashion.

Nathan B. Miller
HAS FOR SALE,
BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter Casks, 1st and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter-Cask,
Fresh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's, No. 2.
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.
LIKEWISE,
A small Invoice of Spices, containing
5 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

Just received, and now selling, by
Robert Lawton,
At his Shop, in Thames-street, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's,
An extensive Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, of the latest and most fashionable Kind—among which are,
SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Cassimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Vesting—Nankeens, Jeans and Fustians—many entire new figured Calicoes, and a great Variety of Muslins, and Ladies and Gentlemens' fashionable Beaver HATS.
Likewise, chargeable Lutestrings, and Tiffanies of various Colours, &c &c. &c.

Stephen Pierce
HAS FOR SALE,
BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.
☞ Likewise—Ten Boxes of MOULD CANDLES—CHOCOLATE, by the Box—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

For Sale, by
THOMAS HANDY,
At the Sugar House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,
Single and double-refined,
and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or single Loaf.—Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

JOHN BOURS, jun.
Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has just received at his Store, directly opposite General MARTIN'S,
A prime and elegant Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he is determined to sell very low.
BY WHOLESALE,
400 Pieces of thick Muslins, of different Qualities and Widths,
50 Pieces Jandannoes,
100 Dimity Table Cloths.
J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his former Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory.
KAIGHN & CAHOONE,
A few Doors South of the New Lane,
INFORM their Friends and Customers, that they carry on the above Business as usual and keep a constant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholesale and Retail, viz.
Pigtail fine and coarse—Ladies Twist—Segars; Negro Head; Cut Tobacco for chewing and smoaking; Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for shipping; Rappee and Scotch Snuff; Sweet scented Mountain Tobacco, &c.
All the above Articles are warranted, and will be sold as low as at New-York, or any other State

Coggeshall & Burdick,
At their Shop, next Northward of Mrs. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-street,
HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.
Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.
Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.
All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-said Shop, on the shortest Notice.
They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of ABRAHAM BARKER, Esq; of Tiverton, deceased, are requested to exhibit their Accounts; and those indebted to said Estate, to make Payment to
JOSEPH BARKER, } *Administrators.*
JOSEPH DURFEE, }
Tiverton, 10th Month, of 7th 1797.

ALL Persons are hereby warned not to Trust my Wife MARGARET, on my Account, as I will not pay any Debts of her contracting from this Date; as she has behaved herself in such a Manner, as to break her Marriage Contract with me.
JOHN PETERS.
Newport, July 28, 1797.